

BAD BREATH

"For months I had great trouble with my breath and used all kinds of tonics. My doctor said my breath was actually as green as grass, my breath having a strong, sharp, disagreeable odor. I tried Camareto and after using them I am willing to cheerfully say that they have entirely cured me. There is no one who can tell you more about them than any one suffering from such trouble." — Chas. H. Halperin, 105 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y.



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Frequent, Palatable, Potent. Tastes Good. No Food, Never Nausea, Weakness or Grippe. The genuine Camareto is the only medicine guaranteed to cure of your coughs. Never sold in bottles.

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ANNUAL SALE, 12 MILLION DOSES.

IMMIGRANT LAW AND HOW IT IS ENFORCED

Commissioner at Ellis Island Tries to Prevent Breaking Up of Families and Other Unpleasantness.

New York, April 13.—"Common sense and a very liberal interpretation of the law is my rule in immigration cases where sticking to the letter means the breaking up of families, the deportation of the material of which good citizens are made, the frustration of Cupid, the blighting of the life hope of a man or woman who can do no harm. There is probably as much of tragedy in the immigration service as in any phase of governmental work, and tempering justice with mercy can do no harm. There are all sorts of cases arising regularly in which I stretch the law almost to the breaking point and search diligently for a loophole to avoid its literal enforcement. I intend to continue to do so, and trust that no harm will be done, while such anguish will be avoided as we, the more fortunate members of society, know little of."

In this way does Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor outline his policy with relation to the hordes knocking at the gates of the United States. The mills of the immigration service grind in accordance with schedule in their admission of a million people a year, but there are from 10,000 to 15,000 cases annually in which the port authorities are in doubt, and these are referred to the secretary for action. It is in these cases that the secretary exer-

cises his privilege of being humane. "This country," the secretary continued, "must be protected from the physical or moral contagion that might result from the admission of undesirable immigrants. Likewise, there should be nothing of moral sentimentalism in the rejection or acceptance of an immigrant. But harshness and arbitrary methods should, as far as is possible, be avoided."

Lessening of Heartbreak.

There is a sufficient daily toll of misery, heartbreak and sorrow that finds its way at best over my desk. I pass on an average of forty cases a day, a total of 12,000 a year. These are the cases upon which the inspectors do not care to pass finally, and upon which I would not care to have them pass, lest some hardship or needless suffering be inflicted upon the worthy. I have sought to impress upon the inspectors the need of asking after all the facts of the case before it has entirely gone over. What will be the effect if this person is sent back?

Take the case of the poor woman who set out from Europe to come to her husband in Chicago with her three children. On the way out two of the children were attacked with diphtheria and were placed in quarantine. On the day that I saw her at Ellis Island she had just heard that her two children had died and the third child was stricken with the disease. Under the law there was a positive prohibition against admitting that woman and her sick child.

"But when that poor soul stood before us in the dumbness of despair, ignorant of what was being said in a strange tongue, and trembling with fear of the consequences of our deliberation, there came to me along with the awful pallor of the whitest face I ever saw a fearful realization of my responsibilities. I realized as I never did before that it rested with me to say whether that afflicted woman should be sent either to certain insanity or death, or whether she should be allowed to take her remaining child and go to her husband, which I knew was the only human power that could save her reason or her life."

"Then and there I determined to find in the law some justification for her admission, or, failing that, some authority for breaking the law in a case that the foresight of no legislator, however wise and experienced, could possibly be expected to cover. I consulted the best legal talent I could find in my search for a loophole to avoid its literal enforcement. I intended to continue to do so, and trust that no harm will be done, while such anguish will be avoided as we, the more fortunate members of society, know little of."

This woman had no means for that, her husband had spent all he could to get his family thus far. But it was not long before the money was at hand, the child and its mother came in for private treatment in a paid institution, and very soon mother and child were sent to the father in Chicago, and I have every reason to believe that the action of this office was the means of saving to those

people all of the happiness that life can offer in such affliction.

"Just to show how hard it is to administer the law, remember that if a husband is in this country we cannot keep his wife out. But if one of the children is suffering from a contagious disease, or if it is morally deplorable, and that's a broad term—the child cannot come in."

This case illustrates some of the difficulties that are brought before us by those conditions. An alien with his wife and two children came to this country three years ago. A third child was born in this country. Recently the mother and children went abroad temporarily, on their return the children showed swollen glands and their certificates were endorsed "Suspect tuberculosis." Under the law we could not keep the wife out. The child born in the United States was an American citizen and could not be kept out. Strict interpretation of the law prohibited the two older children, born abroad, from coming in. Would you break up that family, on a mere suspicion of tuberculosis? The law as I try to administer it does not contemplate that such a neutralizing price should be paid by immigrants.

"Young girls who come out unaccompanied are heavy responsibilities on the department and it feels it. We have a good many instances of girls under age who come out for the purpose of marrying aetroretro, who come out ahead of them. Many well intentioned persons have wanted us to see that those girls are married before they leave Ellis Island."

"That's all right in theory, but let us see how it works out in practice. I remember one instance, only a few weeks ago, of a girl who came out under such circumstances. Hers was one of those peculiar European marriages that the parents plan for their children, and she had never seen her future husband. Being poor and shiftless, she had secured the promise of a place with a good family as a domestic who were ready to receive her. It was proposed by the authorities that the pair be married at the Island before the department should admit her.

"But the view I took of that case was that we would in this way be forcing that girl to pay a price of admission into this country which she was by no means sure that she ought to pay. Her place was ready for her. So I directed that her future mistress be informed of her arrival, that an association that is charged with the care of such cases be also notified, and asked to send for her. Let her take her place, get acquainted with her betrothed, and if she wanted to marry him, well and good. But let her action in such an important matter come from her own choice and not compel her to marry a man she had never seen, with the alternative of being sent back if she didn't."

Into the First Cabin as Well.

"Of course, we make mistakes in some cases and we come in for a lot of criticism. Our work is not wholly in the steerage. A lot of people that we want to be most particular about and for whom this department has no mercy travel in first and second cabin. If the law is strictly interpreted, every single passenger on our

ships, from steerage to steerage, ought to be landed in this land and pass through the hands of the immigration department, regardless of whether the passengers are citizens or aliens. That they do not do so is entirely due to the exercise of common sense on the part of the officials."

"It is a strict interpretation of the law in this country is often the lesser. Here's a case that proves that and it is only one of many. A man with his wife and seven children landed ten or three weeks ago. He was a farmer and had his farm already selected and was ready to pay \$3,000 in full for it. Just the kind of meadow that this country most needs. He and his family were worth in this country from a national or economic standpoint more than a whole regiment of some that have come in lately."

"Yet that man and his family could not be admitted. One of his seven children was mentally deficient. It was not for this department to ask those people to pay the price of sending that poor little one back to some relatives to be always nursed for as dead. That child was the one of all the family that most needed the parents' care. Upon that one point of mental deficiency the law is mandatory, and that child could not come in without a willful breaking of the law, sending that whole family back worked no real suffering beyond disappointment upon anyone, yet I can't help remembering that this man had no more than a normal share of sickness in his family."

"I can't think that the clause which does not permit a boy under 18 to come in without his parents was calculated in my action in admitting that little Spanish orphan or the other day. He stood up before us bright as a dollar, with his clothes neatly brushed and looked every inch the little man that his record afterward showed him to be. The only thing against him was that he had come to this country a few months too soon, asking for his past history I found that he was one of the few survivors from a recently wrecked vessel, and that by the exercise of his own strength and presence of mind he had made his rescue possible."

"Don't you think that a boy of 15 who has strength enough and courage enough to save his life in a case of shipwreck, when so many older and stronger men are drowned, is 15 years old within the meaning of the law?"

"Well, I let him in and I haven't the slightest fear of being impeached for so doing."

EXTENSIVE COAL BEDS FOUND NEAR WACON MOUND

Wagon Mound, N. M., April 12.—A vast field of coal, covering thousands of acres, has been discovered nine miles east of town, and in the near future, as soon as machinery can be secured and placed, mining on an extensive scale will be commenced.

The presence of coal in the vicinity of Wagon Mound has been known for a number of years, but for business reasons, has never before been made public.

The field just uncovered is on the land belonging to Simon Vorenberg, and exhaustive tests have proved that the same vein is under the sand owned by S. F. Ortega, J. B. Washburn and the Buck place. When Mr. Washburn was informed last Sunday that there was coal under his land he was much surprised, and was not content until he had visited the test hole and saw the coal for himself. Mr. Ortega was told of the fortune that underlaid his land, and was greatly surprised. He had not even suspected it, and had to be convinced before he would believe it. Any price he might have had on his land was immediately forgotten. Mr. Vorenberg has known of the coal for some time, but was not ready to announce it until recently.

The vein where B. B. was uncovered in a shaft on the Vorenberg place, is a little more than two feet thick. It is a fine quality of bituminous coal, and rests beneath heavy limestone. The coal in the test shaft is wonderfully free from slate or bone. If a working shaft is sunk near the first discovery, it will be a wet mine, as it is near the river.

Estimates based upon careful study of conditions are that this coal, equal or better than that which is shipped in from distant points, can be sold for \$3.00 a ton. It can be easily mined as there are no hills between here and the mine; it will be an easy matter to haul it in. A branch railroad to the mine is one of the possibilities of the near future.

The town of Wagon Mound is about the center of what at one time was a great volcano. Whatever there was here of mineral wealth, oil, gas or coal, was burned out when the volcano was active. Beyond the volcanic bed, four or five miles from town in any direction gold, coal and gas are within the possibilities.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CANCER THAT CONTAIN MERCURY.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In taking Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75¢ per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MINING CONDITIONS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

Victor Company in Organ Mountains is Operating Four Full Lode Claims; Much Development Work Accomplished.

(Mining World.)
New Mexico.

Mogollon.

The shaft at the Maud S. mine is being cleaned out preparatory to uncovering the mine.

Development in the lowest level of the Ernestine Mining company's mine continues in good ore. The clean-up for the first ten days of March resulted in 6,920 ounces of gold and silver bullion.

Silver City.

Forty-three tons of ore have been shipped from the Cleveland group of mines, owned by George H. Ulmer, to the El Paso smelter. A good force of men is employed and regular shipments of the high grade ore are being made.

A large body of rich ore has been encountered on the properties of the Chemung Copper company in the Bitterroot mountains. The ore averages better than 5 per cent copper. The extent of the ore bodies has not yet been determined.

Las Cruces.

The Victor Mining and Smelting company is operating a property in the Organ mountains, consisting of four full lode claims known as the Eureka, Victor, Legal Tender and Shreveport. Already \$10,000 has been expended in development, and the prospects are promising. J. J. Ritter of El Paso is president and general manager of the company; C. M. Masterson of Oklahoma City, vice president; Lycurgus Lucy of El Paso, secretary and treasurer; R. L. Nichols, general attorney; John H. Thompson of Las Cruces territorial agent.

Arizona.

Prescott.

Negotiations have just been concluded for the taking over of the Corralito group of mines at Zonia by J. J. Mitchell of Alabama and a large first payment was made to the owners, Capt. J. W. Lind of Los Angeles and George Cooper of Lehigh, Okla. The conditions of the purchase show that in six months the balance of \$20,000 is to be paid, and in the meantime operations are to be started on the property. The nine claims included in the sale are situated in the same belt as are the Mines Development company claims, where chun drilling is going on with favorable results.

In Copper Basin the McKinley Mining and Development company has started operations on a large scale.

A new ore body is reported to have been found in virgin ground in the Lincoln mine operated by the Knickerbocker company. This ore body was found in a crosscut from an old level about 100 feet below the main tunnel. The mill was closed down a few days ago after a successful test run. The returns gave better values than were anticipated. During the month the mill is to be started again and there is enough ore in sight for a long run. Only the medium grade ore were used in the test run.

Over 1,250 tons of ore from the new strike made by the Yavapai Metals Mining and Reduction company have just been forwarded to Allegheny City, Pa., by R. B. Stanaland and J. B. McElroy. This sample represents what was taken from the pay streak and was obtained without any sorting. Since this strike was made public a few weeks ago the values have been maintained and the ore body has remained strong and uniform in character.

The average of the pay streak will be .25 per ton in gold, silver and copper.

The new equipment at the works of the Pacific Copper company on Silver mountain is a success. It consists of an 80 horse power vertical gas engine which drives a four-drill compressor, a 20-kw. generator that runs the pumping plants and furnishes the lights on the surface and underground. 40 horse power hoist and other appliances. The company has put up a new bunk house for 28 miners and has another under way, also a boarding house for 60 men with several other buildings planned.

Ramon Lopez recently sold J. B. Washburn an interest in five claims for \$2,000. A few hours afterward the new owners sold the property under bond and lease to G. C. Spencer. This property is located near the big strike made by Mexicans a few months ago. Mr. Spencer's camp will be close to the Veneria works.

Florence.

There is a prospect that the Montreal Mining company will soon start active development work on the Azurite group at Price station. In sinking a vertical shaft through the diorite porphyry last January, with a view to cutting the bottom of an old incline shaft that caved in, a blind lead was cut near the surface. It lies about 20 feet in front of the vein upon which the inclined shaft was sunk and parallel with the latter vein.

At this point there is an extensive body of intruded diorite porphyry, well fissured and filled with fault planes. There are indications that other blind porphyry fissures exist in this porphyry, and that disseminated chalcocite, in commercial quantities, will also be found from near the surface down.

Tucson.

H. N. Brown, president of the Chaffield Copper company, arranged for the purchase by the Chaffield company of the Protection and Glance mines, the former being a northern extension and the latter a southwest extension of the Esperanza (contaminated) mine. The Esperanza has been developed in ore below the 300-foot level and this in a true fissure. The face of the northeast drift in the lower levels is in this fissure, all in good silver, lead and copper ore. This fissure vein runs directly into the Pro-

Woman's Danger Periods Made Safe

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence, and neglect of health at this time invites disease.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs. Here is proof:

N. TICKET MASS.—"I went through during the Change of Life before I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I was in such a nervous condition I could not keep still. My limbs were cold. I had creepy sensations and could not sleep nights. I was finally told by two physicians that I had a tumor.

"I read one of the wonderful cures made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it, and it has made me a well woman. My neighbors and friends declare it has worked a miracle for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold for women during this period of life. If it will help others you may publish this letter."—Mrs. Nathan B. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.

Cornwallville, N. Y.—"I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for some time for Change of Life, nervousness, and a fibroid growth.

"Two doctors advised me to go to the hospital, but one day while I was away visiting, I met a woman who told me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and I am very thankful that I was told to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Wm. Boughton, Cornwallville, N. Y., Greene Co.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

FOR 30 YEARS Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ill. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Superintendent Solomon says the runs will gradually be increased until they are using 500 tons each day.

At the New Keystone it is said that a new electrical hoist, air compressor and other surface equipment will soon be installed and that an aerial tramway will be built to connect the Keystone ore to the Miami underground.

The nine claims included in the sale are situated in the same belt as are the Mines Development company claims, where chun drilling is going forward and is expected to be ready for operation as soon as the new generator arrives and is installed. Section cutting at the bottom of the Colorado shaft is almost completed. When finished work will be begun on a drift that will be a portion of the haulage level connecting the Colorado with the 500-foot level of the Joe Ryan shaft.

The 1,000-foot shaft in the McGraw shaft of the Superior & Boston has been finished and a 3,000-gallon pump has been installed therein. A drift is well under way from the station in a southwesterly direction to cut the great Eastern vein about 45 feet distant. The drift will encounter the vein at an angle that characterizes the ledges at that point and will continue southwesterly along the trend of the vein. From the point of the drift's contact with the great Eastern a cross-cut will be driven north to cut the Old Dominion vein, about 250 feet distant.